Dear EST members,

We are happy to present the May 2016 issue of the EST Newsletter. This issue was prepared by Kyriaki Kourouni, Łucja Biel, with the help of Beverly Sackrider and Kai-Alexander Voltmer.

The EST Newsletter provides you with the latest news on EST activities, TS initiatives and past events, as well as publications. The highlights of EST activities and initiatives are presented in the "Word from our President", which includes news on some of the main EST initiatives such as our 8th EST Congress in Aarhus this September, the call for candidates for a new EST Executive Board and the call for institutions and programs to apply for admission to the International Doctorate in Translation Studies (ID-TS).

As usual, you will also find overviews of past and future EST and TS events, new publications and the Hot Topics section, this time featuring post-editing and CAT with contributions by one of our Aarhus keynote speakers, Sharon O’Brien, and Christopher D. Mellinger, Maart Koponen, Lucas Nunes Vieira.

We would like to thank all the EST members who have contributed to this Newsletter. Please remember that you are always welcome to submit your ideas, suggestions, comments and contributions for the November 2016 Newsletter via secretarygeneralEST@gmail.com.

Kyriaki, Łucja, Beverly and Kai
Word from the President

As we prepare for the 8th EST Congress, in Aarhus, the term of the current Executive Board, and of its President, nears its end. The future directions of the EST will be for the new Board that will start its term following Aarhus.

Over the six years since I became President, the EST has developed steadily, growing in both membership and impact, particularly on social media. One consequence of this success has been overwhelming interest in the Aarhus congress, for which the organizing team is doing a magnificent and highly professional job – I’m sure the congress will be a resounding success. There is so much interest, however, that we now find that far more people have proposed papers for the congress than can be fitted into the venue. Since the EST Executive Board and the Aarhus team agreed on a pre-established limit of 400 participants, the organizing committee has clearly not been able to accept all the proposed papers – some 29% of the proposals have been rejected by the blind-review process. This number of rejections is unprecedented and, I believe, unfortunate. Many of those whose papers were not accepted are understandably unhappy about the decision, and quite possibly unhappy with the EST itself. In this, I suggest, we are all victims of our own success: we simply did not plan adequately for the overwhelming demand.

While review processes should help ensure the quality of the papers, they also raise questions about the function of our congresses, and indeed about our aims as a scholarly association.

Before I leave, here is my two cents’ worth on the issue: The EST primarily builds networks and helps put life into them. Its function is firstly social, and only then should it be concerned with controlling the quality of research. If our congresses attract 500 to 600 people, then we should try to find locations that can accommodate that number. As many scholars as possible should be able to attend, so they can see and listen to each other, find out about the aspects of Translation Studies that most interest them, get the really useful information in the corridors and coffee breaks, and come together around some well chosen plenaries. What we lose in consistent abstract intellectual quality, we might gain in the social dissemination not just of knowledge, but also of enthusiasm for research. There are many alternative venues for gatekeeping, many conferences on specific well-controlled topics: our emphasis should be on our role as a society – it’s in our name, after all.

Not everyone will agree with this, which is why it is worth saying.

This general approach might also speak to initiatives like the International Doctorate in Translation Studies (ID-TS), which is now open for applications. The ID-TS is envisaged as a network, a place for communication and cooperation. Although the membership procedure does indeed seek to measure the quality of doctoral programs, and although the resulting membership will hopefully function as a signal of quality, the greater virtues of the project lie in the networking process itself: in the collective reflection on what skills are needed in order to do research on translation, in the work required to gather the (onerous, I think) information on each program, in the self-reflection that this data-gathering process allows, in the discussion and feedback on the dossiers, in the possible application of that feedback to program development, and in the cooperative ventures that members may then enter into once they are part of the network. Social communication, as well as abstract quality, should be part of our aim there as well.

Active participation is the only way to make a scholarly association work. May the participation continue, well after my term as President.

Anthony Pym
EST President
May 2016
Preparations for the 8th EST Congress, to be held at Aarhus University on 15-17 September 2016, are progressing as planned. Since the last EST Newsletter, the Scientific Committee has assessed all abstracts and sent notifications of acceptance to authors. Below is a short description of the selection process and its outcomes, and other useful information about the Congress.

Review process and outcome
When the submission of abstracts for individual presentations, within or outside pre-defined panels, closed on 1 February 2016, we had received 493 abstracts.

All abstracts were subjected to a double blind review process and rated on a scale from 0 (unacceptable) to 5 (excellent). Each abstract was assessed by at least two reviewers.

Approximately 350 presentation slots are available at the conference. To match the available number of slots, abstracts were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Abstracts which received the lowest average ratings were rejected
- Abstracts for which extensive revisions were requested by reviewers were rejected
- When one author had submitted more than one abstract which received high ratings, the abstract with the lower score was rejected (to ensure maximum inclusion at the conference)
- All other abstracts were accepted

Based on these criteria, 351 abstracts were accepted, and 142 were rejected. Authors were notified about the outcome of the review process on 1 April 2016.

102 of the accepted abstracts are for individual presentations, whereas 249 belong to one of the 21 panels which were accepted in November 2015 (22 panels were originally accepted but one has been cancelled due to a low number of submissions in response to the panel call; the accepted panels are listed on the conference website). As far as possible, presentations outside panels will be organized into thematic sessions with a format similar to that of the panels.

Speakers with accepted presentations come from 51 different countries.

The organizers and panel conveners are currently working on the programme details, and we will make sure that the final programme is made available in August at the latest. Note, however, that most parallel sessions – panel sessions as well as individual paper sessions – will take place on 17 September. On the two first conference days, 15 and 16 September, there will only be five parallel sessions at one and the same time. Posters are given priority, with no parallel sessions.

On 14 September, there will be a pre-conference PhD course for doctoral students in Translation Studies. You may visit the conference website for more information.

Registration
Thanks to our generous sponsors and the overwhelming interest in the Congress, we have been able to reduce the general Congress fee to 150 euros (200 euros for non-presenters who are not members of the EST).

Note also that the final deadline for registration has been moved forward to 15 June 2016.

The number of participants in the Congress is limited to 400. Scholars with accepted presentations (panels, papers, posters, speed presentations) are given priority of participation. Registration is open for both presenters and non-presenters already now, but the latter group will be put on a waiting list till presenters have registered (15 June). Among non-presenters, priority will be given to members of the EST, after which registrants will be offered participation in the order in which they have registered. Presenters are guaranteed participation provided they register no later than 15 June.

Link to registration: http://bcom.au.dk/research/conferencesandlectures/est-congress-2016/registration/
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<td>8.00 - 9.30</td>
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<td>9.00 - 9.30</td>
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<td><strong>Keynote: Andrew Chesterman:</strong> Moving conceptual boundaries: so what?</td>
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**Reception (City Hall)**

**Conference Dinner (Søebanen)**
Travel arrangements

We recommend participants register and organize their travel to Aarhus as soon as possible. There are two other major conferences in Aarhus at the same time as the EST Congress, so make sure to book a hotel room well in advance. Information about accommodation and travel is available on the conference website.

Congress sponsors (as per May 2016)

- Kommunikation og Sprog (professional association, main sponsor)
- John Benjamins (best-poster award and exhibitor)
- Peter Lang (exhibitor)
- Taylor & Francis, Routledge (exhibitor)
- Frank & Timme (exhibitor)
- Bloomsbury Academic (exhibitor)
- Facultas (exhibitor)
- Samfundslitteratur (exhibitor)
- Narr Verlag (exhibitor)
- CIUTI
- Hedors Fond/The Hedorf Foundation
- Forskningsrådet for Kommunikation og Kultur/The Danish Research Council for Communication and Culture

Scientific committee

Karen Kornning Zethsen (chair), Anne Schjoldager (co-chair), Martin Nielsen (co-chair), Kristiina Abdallah, Brian Baer, Michael Cronin, Helle Dam-Jensen, Helle V. Dam, Birgitta Englund Dimitrova, Daniel Gile, Henrik Gottlieb, Arnt Lykke Jakobsen, Kaisa Koskinen, Carmen Daniela Maier, Jemina Napier, Nike Pokorn, Franz Pöchhacker, Hanna Risku, Klaus Schubert, Christina Schäßner.

Organizing committee

Helle V. Dam (chair), Jan Engberg (co-chair), Karen Kornning Zethsen (co-chair), Kathrine Carstensen, Tina Paulsen Christensen, Helle Dam-Jensen, Marian Flanagan, Carmen Heine, Matilde Nisbeth Jensen, Carmen Daniela Maier, Martin Nielsen, Anne Schjoldager, Anja Krogsgaard Vesterager, Casper Woldersgaard.

More information

For more information, see the conference website at http://bcom.au.dk/est2016

Contact

EST2016@bcom.au.dk

We look forward to welcoming you in Aarhus!

On fees for the Aarhus congress and EST membership

Professor Helle Vrønning Dam and her team in the Aarhus organizing committee have done an exceptional job in raising some 30 000 euros in subsidies for the EST congress. They deserve our sincere thanks and congratulations. This has enabled them to lower the presenters’ congress fees to 150 euros, which is cheaper than the fees at our previous congress in Germersheim – even though the cost of living in Denmark is more than 20% higher than in Germany (and the restaurant prices are some 38% higher – be warned!).

Given the lower fee, the Aarhus organizing committee has decided to keep things simple: there is one fee for all presenters, no matter the country they come from or what their employment status is.

In addition to this lowered general fee, current EST members who attend the congress, as presenters or non-presenters, will be offered free membership in 2017, which in effect gives them a further discount of 30 euros (our current annual membership fee). EST members who are non-presenters also automatically receive a 50-euro reduction in the non-presenter fee, and priority in order of acceptance.

Anthony Pym
Call for candidates for the EST Executive Board

Candidates are hereby invited for the EST Executive Board for the period 2016-2019. Candidatures are called for the positions of President, VicePresident, Secretary-General and Treasurer, as well as five additional members of the Executive Board. The elections for these positions will take place as part of the EST General Meeting in Aarhus on September 16, 2016. Candidatures should include a biographical note, photo and mission statement, not exceeding 600 words in all, and should be sent to the EST Secretary General Łucja Biel at secretarygeneralEST@gmail.com no later than July 20, 2016.

Collective candidatures, where several members present themselves for complementary positions, are also invited. All candidatures will be distributed to all EST members on July 30, 2016. Candidatures will also be possible from the floor of the congress, as has happened on previous occasions. The current Executive Board nevertheless urges all candidates to prepare written candidatures and to send them in before July 20, well prior to the congress, so that proxy votes can be organized (members who cannot attend the congress can send written proxy votes to member who will attend). Given the geographical dispersion of our members, we recognize that not everyone will be able to attend the congress, yet every member has the right to cast a well-informed vote.

Anthony Pym
EST President

The 2016 directory of members

The updated directory of members was posted in our Intranet at http://est-translationstudies.org/intranet/members/EST_DIRECTORY_April_2016.pdf. It includes details of members who paid their 2016 fees by April and have requested to be listed in the directory. If you want to update your details, please send an email to secretarygeneralEST@gmail.com. The next update will be out around November.

Łucja Biel
Secretary General

Translation Studies in Wikipedia

In the last newsletter we reported on our 2015 Wikipedia & Translation Studies pilot and invited participants for our 2016 January editathon. You can find out more about who participated in this and what we worked on at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Meetup/TranslationStudiesMeetUp. Fourteen people took part in the January event. We had two hubs, in Tarragona and Lisbon, with a number of scholars participating from other locations.

We have now created or edited some twenty-two articles. Most of these are relatively straightforward articles, but there remains much to be done to some of the longer and more complex articles. We feel that there is great potential here for conveying a fuller, richer and more up-to-date picture of translation studies research via Wikipedia. In order to take this forward, we have set up a full Wikiproject for Translation Studies. The page for this can be found at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:WikiProject_Translation_studies. This was set up largely through the good offices of Wikipedia user Fadesga, and Esther Torres. Warm thanks to both of them! We now have a framework within which we can make real progress.

Our main finding from the January event was that live, real-time support and follow-up are very important. We would therefore like to run another Editathon to coincide with the Aarhus congress, with colleagues present to support article writers, advise on any problems and publicise the initiative to new members. More on this nearer to the conference.

Meanwhile, in order to help us track Wikiproject activity before, as well as during, the Congress, we invite article writers and editors to record their participation and progress by making appropriate additions to the Wikiproject page. Twitterers are also warmly encouraged to tweet new articles under the hashtags #tseeditathon or #tswikiproject.

See you in Aarhus!

Carol O’Sullivan Esther Torres-David Orrego-Carmona

Reminder: discounts from publishers for EST members

The Society has arranged for members to have regular discounts on books from John Benjamins, Multilingual Matters, Rodopi and Routledge. For more details, please see http://www.est-translationstudies.org/intranet/discounts/discounts_publishers.html.
TS Event Grant

Magdalena Bartłomiejczyk
Chair of the TS Grant Committee

The Event Grant is awarded annually to help finance Translation Studies events (conferences, symposia, guest lectures, courses, exhibitions). It may be used to cover a wide range of documented expenses such as bursaries, travel, accommodation, or preparation of conference materials. The 2016 Event Grant was awarded to Unlimited! International Symposium on Accessible Live Events, University of Antwerp, 29 April 2016.

Our next deadline: is January 31, 2017. Amount: Up to 1 000 euros.

Rules and procedures

1. At least one member of the organizing or scientific committee must be a paid-up member of the European Society for Translation Studies.
2. The funds have to support a Translation Studies event. This may include symposia, courses, visits of keynote speakers, etc.
3. Applications should explain the circumstances under which the request is made and include details about the specific use of the sum requested.
4. The Event Grant Committee will conduct an evaluation of each application on the basis of: a) the needs demonstrated in the application, b) the importance of the event for the Translation Studies community, and c) compliance of the event with the EST’s general philosophy of making Translation Studies accessible to all.
5. The sum granted will be transferred to the applicant’s account after invoices and/or receipts have been received.
6. Applications should be sent by email to the Chair of the Event Grant Committee, Magdalena Bartłomiejczyk: magdalenabartlomiejczyk@hotmail.com. Receipt will be acknowledged.
7. The deadline for submitting applications for 2017 is January 31, 2017. The decision of the Committee will be announced at the beginning of March. The grant may thus be requested for events that are planned for between March 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018.

Young Scholar Prize Committee

Arnt Lykke Jakobsen
Chair of the Young Scholar Prize Committee

By the 31 January deadline, the committee had received 42 submissions for the Young Scholar Prize. Since then the committee has been busily engaged in organizing the comprehensive assessment process.

One member of our committee has withdrawn due to too many other commitments, but we have had the pleasure of recruiting Dr. Anastasia Parlanou from the Ionian University in Corfu instead.

Summer School Scholarship Committee

Iwona Mazur
Chair of the Summer School Scholarship Committee

In 2016 the EST will again sponsor one EST Summer School Scholarship, which will be for 1 000 euros.

The applications are being scrutinized by the committee, who will base their judgment on the application as a whole, taking into account all information asked for: the technical quality of the application, description of the project and its methodology, the applicant’s competences and needs, and the relationship between the project and the summer school programme intended to follow.

The name of the scholarship recipient will be announced on the EST website in June 2016.

For details on how to apply for the scholarship, please visit the EST website at http://www.est-translationstudies.org/committees/summer_school/ss_grant.htm.

EST annual Translation Prize

Isabelle Robert
Chair of the Translation Prize Committee

The EST Translation Prize, of 2 000 euros, is awarded annually for the most deserving project to translate key texts in Translation Studies (including research on interpreting and localization). Deadline: June 1, 2016.

How to apply

Applicants should send the following materials as email attachments to Isabelle Robert at isabelle.robert@uantwerpen.be:

1. Two-page explanation and justification of the project, addressing specifically the criteria of impact, feasibility (with a timeline to publication and an estimated breakdown of costs so we know how the award will be spent) and quality assurance (including translation experience).
2. CV of the translator or translators
3. Text to be translated.
4. Any pertinent agreements or expressions of interest from publishers, especially with respect to the purchase or granting of translation rights.
EST Book Purchase Grant 2016

Agnes Somló
Chair of EST BPG Committee

More than a decade has passed since the launching of the EST Book Purchase Grant in 2005 and it is my sixth year as chair of the BPG Committee. During the past 6 years the members of the committee have studied 35 actual applications as well as some additional applications that had some formal problems. All applicants strive to develop the position of TS both from the point of view of research and as BA, MA or PhD programmes at their institution and thus have an urgent need for Translation Studies books (e-books) and journals (e-journals) as well as research software.

The winner of this year is the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (Filozofski fakultet Osijek - FFOS) Croatia, a re-applicant of many years (2013, 2014, 2015) and always so near to winning but there was always another aspect we had to consider and FFOS was previously in the position of second best.

As for their work concerning education, we must praise their MA in Translation and Interpreting Studies Programme that was launched seven years ago and is still developing (a joint venture of the Departments of English, German, Croatian and Hungarian). The PhD programme in Linguistics provides opportunity for doctoral students to do research in Translation and Interpreting Studies. Also many of their MA students write (there is a long list of MA papers) their theses in TS, thus despite their difficult financial situation, they kept on working hard and remained in a longstanding need for at least a rudimentary collection in TS literature.

Concerning their research, we have noted a number of new publications every year and their activity and conference participations all seem to indicate a highly enthusiastic research community. This is what Goran Schmidt has to say about their finally winning the EST BPG in 2016. “We feel that the books listed would be a valuable addition to our library, encouraging more in-depth research in the field of TS. We also believe that our MA and PhD students would greatly benefit from having access to recent literature, as it will allow them to follow current trends in TS, enhance research design and multiply research output, which we strongly encourage. Your valuable grant will help us not only improve our collection, but also open new avenues of research and promote translation studies in general.” (See a photo of the happy academics below).

Finally, as the work of the present Book Purchase committee is over I would like to take this opportunity to thank all committee members for their valuable work and again urge all previous applicants to follow the example of this year’s winner and re-apply for the EST Book Purchase Grant next year. I hope future applicants for the grant will also find it encouraging so that the ever-growing number of applications would keep the BPG alive.
We invite institutions and programs to apply for admission to the International Doctorate in Translation Studies (ID-TS).

ID-TS will be a worldwide network of existing doctoral Translation Studies programs or doctoral programs that include a Translation Studies component. The programs should have their institutional home in a research-training institution.

The scope of the network will not be limited to Europe and will concern Translation Studies in a broad sense, including research on written translation, interpreting, audiovisual translation, localization and adaptation.

The chief aim of the network is to achieve international cooperation in the field of doctoral education in order to promote higher quality in student recruitment, program content and delivery, research design, publication of research, and mobility and placement. These aims and the activities of the network are specified in the ID-TS Foundation Document.

Membership will be valid for five years. The full application must be in English, although supporting documents may be in the original languages.

An ID-TS application dossier should be sent by 15 June 2016 at the latest in PDF format by email to est.idts@gmail.com, or by postal mail to:

Anthony Pym, URV. Ave Catalunya 35. 43002 Tarragona, Spain.

Before filling in the application form, please read carefully the Guide for Applicants. The guide contains detailed information on the eligibility and selection criteria, and on how to fill in the different parts of this form.

Inquiries should be addressed to est.idts@gmail.com

The Guide for Applicants gives detailed information on how to apply.

The Application Dossier details the materials to be presented.

The Declaration of Conformity gives the format for the official letter to be signed.

The schedule for the coming months is as follows:

Call for applications: April 2016
Submission of applications: June 15, 2016
Evaluation process: June to July 2016
Network operational by the EST conference in September 2016
The term post-editing is not very popular in Translation Studies and is perhaps less so in the specialised translation profession, where its deployment has recently grown. Yet, many want to talk about it, teach about it, write about it, do research on it and, consequently, I have been invited to write about it as a ‘hot topic’ in the EST newsletter.

Though the task itself is relatively new and restricted to specific domains of translation, recent commentaries have already called for a move “beyond post-editing”. A panel of representatives of the American Translators’ Association (ATA), called for this when they convened at the AMTA (American Machine Translation Association) conference in Miami in 2015. This call was reiterated by Jost Zetsche, the knowledgeable and influential creator of The Toolbox Journal, in his article describing a new editor called Lilt in the January/February Issue of Multilingual magazine (2016: 15-17). I was curious about this call. What does it mean to “move beyond post-editing” and why are influential voices in the translation profession calling for this move? What implications might this have for the teaching and researching of post-editing in Translation Studies?

A cursory analysis of what is meant by moving beyond post-editing suggests that it is not so much the task of post-editing, but rather how it has been traditionally deployed that is a source of annoyance. In his Multilingual article, Zetsche lists a number of ways in which tool developers have moved “beyond post-editing”, e.g. using autosuggest features to propose MT suggestions for subsegments, or using content in a TM to validate MT suggestions. Zetsche’s article goes on to excitedly describe the new approach offered by the tool Lilt. For example, Lilt sends a query automatically to the MT engine in real-time as soon as a word is entered, or accepted, by the translator, and revises its MT proposals on the fly. Also, Lilt does not differentiate between a TM and MT, but treats these as a kind of merged technology. What is not yet clear, is whether the mode of interaction suggested by Zetsche and implemented in Lilt, for example, will be more appealing to translators. Some might prefer it to post-editing of static MT matches (“traditional post-editing” in Zetsche’s words), others will not, I anticipate.

But do these new technologies move us beyond post-editing? Or are they just new ways of deploying MT, moving us towards more intelligent, interactive MT, but still requiring (post-)editing? Let’s unpack this a little bit more by asking some questions about post-editing: Is post-editing different from translation? When asked this question, professional translators and students rarely hesitate before answering with a resounding “yes”. This is usually qualified with a statement along the lines that “the skills required for translation are different from those required for post-editing”. Okay, is post-editing different from revising another translator’s work? At this point, answers often become less confident. It depends on how experienced the other translator is, whether they are a domain expert or not, if they were careful while translating, etc. Is it possible that post-editing could take less time and effort when compared with revision of another human translator’s work? Well, yes, if the MT engine did a good job and the human did not.

Let’s make the picture even murkier… Is it possible that post-editing might take less time and effort compared with editing a fuzzy match from a translation memory? If you have extensive experience with TM editing, you will now probably hesitate before answering because you know that it is possible to get a fairly useless match from a TM, or even one that is riddled with errors. Could an MT proposal be better than a TM match? Yes, in some cases, but it depends on many factors, such as the suitability and quality of the training data used by the MT engine, the language pairs, the context and text type, etc.

So, post-editing differs from traditional translation and revision of human translation, but the lines are fuzzy (excuse the pun) and are becoming fuzzier with the recent fusion of MT and TM. Where does this leave the teaching and researching of post-editing in Translation Studies? How do we present it to our students? As a translation task, a revision task, or as a task apart? With the direction in which translation technology is going, one minute the translator is “translating”, the next she is “revising” a match from the TM, then “editing” an MT proposal, which has either been presented as a static proposal, like the TM match, or is presented interactively, as per the Lilt model. Indeed, one part of a segment might be from the TM, while another part is from MT. Therefore, treating post-editing as a task apart for teaching and research purposes perhaps does not make sense. Rather, treating it as an integrated CAT task is the way forward?

Reference


Recent Inquiries into Post-Editing and Computer-Assisted Translation

Christopher D. Mellinger
Walsh University, U.S.A.

Research into post-editing and computer-assisted translation dates to the mid-1950s when initial attempts were made by researchers to develop fully-automated, high quality translation (FAHQT) systems (Hutchins 1998; Quah 2004). The advent of the translator’s workstation quickly followed because machine translation (MT) systems were unable to produce the desired output without the aid of human translators-cum-editors (Kay 1980/1997). Since that time, the interplay of technology and the task of the translator has been a locus for research, with post-editing and computer-assisted translation being two areas of considerable interest (Sin-wai 2015).
One overarching goal of post-editing and computer-assisted translation in large-scale translation projects is increased speed and throughput while containing costs and maximizing resources. The level of human involvement and when in the process it occurs are two ways to differentiate between these related tasks. The aptly named computer-assisted translation involves technological support during the translation task in which a human translator can use translation memories, term bases, or other electronic resources to generate the target text (Bowker 2002; Dunne 2013). In contrast, post-editing comprises editing, modifying, and/or correcting a target-language text that was automatically translated by a machine translation system (Allen 2003: 297).

For both post-editing and computer-assisted translation research, the areas of interest often center on the translation product, the process by which these texts are produced, or the context in which these tools are used. Product-oriented research on post-editing, for instance, has focused on the acceptability or usability of post-edited texts in various contexts (e.g., Koponen 2013; Bowker and Buitrago 2015; Ortiz-Boix and Matamala 2015). Others, such as Guerberof (2009), have compared the quality of texts resulting from post-editing and computer-assisted translation. These inquiries into technology’s influence on the target text and its quality or acceptability will continue to be of particular importance as these systems become more advanced.

Translation process research increasingly addresses post-editing and computer-assisted translation with particular emphasis on cognition (Christensen 2011). Research on the potential impact that translation memories may have on cognitive effort (e.g., O’Brien 2006, 2008; Guerberof 2009; Mellingler 2014), cognitive segmentation (e.g., Dragsted 2008), and translator performance (e.g., Teixeira 2011) illustrates how the translation task has been altered with the introduction of electronic resources. For example, Mellingler and Shreve (in press) explore how translators who work with translation memories may have a tendency to over-edit suggested translations. This behavior is posited to be the result of a mismatch between translation memory matches and the participant’s internal conception of what might constitute an optimal translation.

Similar process-oriented research questions are explored in relation to post-editing. For instance, Carl, Bangalor, and Schaeffer’s (2016) edited volume and O’Brien and Simard’s (2014) special issue of Machine Translation demonstrate the breadth of inquiry, with topics ranging from cognitive effort and processing to quality evaluation and text comprehension. Efforts to triangulate various data sources, such as keystroke logging, eye-tracking, and screen recording, have allowed for a more nuanced perspective on the underlying cognitive processes and for greater insight into translator behavior. Angelone et al. (2016) suggest several future lines of process-oriented inquiry and note cognitive ergonomics and human-computer interaction as two major areas for growth.

Post-editing and computer-assisted translation, though, are not performed in a vacuum; rather, these tasks occur within the context of a larger multilingual environment. Consequently, research on localization (e.g., Dunne 2009; Jimenez-Crespo 2013) has investigated their relationship with translation productivity, workflows, and the economics of translation. Garcia (2011) describes how post-editing may be a suitable means of translation by novices and that training and experience most likely will increase overall productivity. Furthermore, Garcia notes that translation by post-editing is neither the most appropriate solution nor the best option in all instances. Instead, the context ought to be considered, and further research is needed to determine criteria for its appropriateness.

This brief overview of recent research in post-editing and computer-assisted translation reveals the interconnected nature of these tasks in addition to the range of perspectives and various approaches taken by scholars. These areas will continue to gain relevance as the use of such tools grows in multiple spheres of translation. Moreover, this research will inform technological improvements of these tools, which in turn will merit description and investigation.

References


Machine Translation Errors, Effort and the Post-Editing Process

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In the increasingly common scenario of using machine translation (MT) to produce a raw version for a translator to post-edit, it is assumed that correcting the machine translation makes the work easier and faster. Studies have shown that post-editing can indeed increase productivity, without necessarily compromising the quality of the final translation (e.g. Pitt and Masselot 2010, Carl et al. 2011). However, the feasibility of post-editing depends greatly on MT quality, which in turn depends on factors such as whether the MT system is tailored for the texts being translated and whether the text is suitable for MT. Quality and the effort expended in post-editing also depend on the language pair. For example, post-editing has been used relatively little in Finland. One reason is that Finnish, with its rich morphology and free word order, has proven challenging for MT systems, and MT quality is generally poor compared to language pairs like English-to-Spanish, for example.

A central question regarding the feasibility of MT in the post-editing scenario is, therefore, the amount of effort involved. According to Hans P. Krings (2001), effort has three different aspects: the time it takes to post-edit something, the technical aspect of performing the corrections, and the cognitive effort needed to identify the errors and to decide how to correct. These aspects are not always equal, either: some errors require much technical effort to correct, but are easy to spot, while others involve considerable cognitive effort to figure out what went wrong, but require little technical effort involved (Krings 2001: 179). My PhD project (Koponen 2016) explores post-editing effort from three angles: How is effort affected by the type of MT errors? What errors are particularly challenging if the source text is not available? How do indicators of effort – time, number of edits, technical effort – vary between post-editors?

In addition to the number of edits made, effort is affected by other factors like sentence length. Studies have found that long sentences often require much effort even when relatively few edits were made (Tatsumi 2009, Koponen 2012). The type of error also seems to affect both subjective evaluations of effort and post-editing time. Less effort appears to be connected with editing incorrect word forms or replacing a word with a near synonym, while more effort appears to be needed when correcting word order errors or mistranslated parts of speech, for example, where the machine translation has used a verb instead of a noun (Koponen 2012, Koponen et al. 2012).

Some errors also affect meaning more severely than others. In a study investigating the scenario of post-editing without source text, we saw that some errors may be impossible to recover. These cases involved, for example, missing information in the form of omitted words, and mistranslations such as the name of an insect, box elder bug, becoming container older defect in the Finnish MT, or the MT stating that "climate change is not accountable to Britain’s inhabitants" where the source text read "climate change is not responsible for Britain’s new inhabitants (the bugs)" (Koponen and Salmi 2015).

Examining different people who edited the same machine translations showed differences between their corrections and processes, as well (Koponen et al. 2012). Some edited more, some less. Some were faster, some slower. Some typed a lot, some much less. One might assume that these factors are connected, that making many edits takes much time and much typing. However, this was not always the case: some post-editors with a large number of changes edited faster and with fewer keystrokes than others who made fewer changes. Some made all corrections to one sentence in consecutive order, others moved back and forth trying different alternatives. Another study comparing post-editors also showed that strong preferences for specific wording, for example, translating the verb want into Finnish as haluta instead of tahtoa, led the post-editors to select MT versions actually requiring more corrections than other versions containing the less-preferred alternative (Koponen 2013). Similar preferential changes have also been observed by others (de Almeida 2013).

What do these findings say about MT errors and post-editing effort? Effort, it appears, cannot be measured by counting the number of edits alone. The type of error corrected also matters, and effort is also affected by source-text features such as long and complex sentences. Some types of errors can severely distort the meaning. Indicators of effort differ among post-editors and do not always reflect each other. Better understanding of the relationship between MT errors, post-editing processes and effort would be beneficial for determining the actual effort involved in post-editing, and developing practices for post-editing workflows and training.

References


Quality and Cognition in Post-Editing

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The benefits of post-editing machine translation (MT) output as opposed to translating texts from scratch are increasingly uncontroversial. In non-literary contexts, a number of studies in academia and in the translation industry demonstrate that post-editing increases translating productivity without a negative effect on product quality (see Green et al. 2013; Plitt and Masselot 2010). Further to examining the feasibility of post-editing in comparison with traditional translation, there has been a flurry of research on post-editing processes of late, with recent efforts focusing in particular on community post-editing (Aikawa et al. 2012; Mitchell 2015), on the impacts of professional experience on editing speed and quality (Guerberof 2012; de Almeida 2013), and on post-editing effort (O’Brien 2011; Specia 2011; Koponen 2012; Aziz et al. 2014; Lacruz and Shreve 2014; Vieira 2014). Results from these studies shed light on the many factors that may be at play in post-editing. However, as a field we still seem far from fully understanding the inner workings of this practice, especially with respect to issues relating to expertise and definitions of effective behaviour.

In an attempt to address some of these issues, my doctoral thesis (Vieira 2015) set out to investigate, among other things, the relationship between cognitive effort and product quality in post-editing. This was pursued with the aim of revealing how micro-level editing behaviour might be connected to the achievement of good results in the activity. In line with studies from educational and cognitive psychology, cognitive effort was estimated based on eye-tracking metrics and subjective ratings. Links between cognitive effort and product quality were examined, while taking into account a number of additional factors such as including other types and potential measures of effort (e.g. the edit distance between the raw MT output and the edited translations), post-editors’ individual characteristics (e.g. working memory capacity, source-language proficiency and professional experience), as well as different levels of raw MT quality; aspects not normally controlled for in previous research. The quality of both the raw MT output and the post-edited product was assessed by three expert evaluators in terms of fluency (linguistic quality) and adequacy (faithfulness to the source text) (see TAUS 2013). Results showed that the single most important aspect affecting product quality in post-editing was the quality of the raw MT output itself. Unsurprisingly, this shows that guaranteeing the use of top-quality MT from the outset is essential for the success of post-editing projects. With the effect of raw MT quality controlled for, results on the impacts of effort and post-editing behaviour were quite surprising. In particular, both the fluency and adequacy of post-edited sentences decreased when post-editors spent long intervals of time frequently fixing their eyes on the text. This co-occurred with an overall positive effect of modifications in the raw MT output, suggesting that a quick editing behaviour (i.e. when modifications took place with little thinking time) seemed to be the most effective ones in the activity, particularly in terms of improvements in fluency. Interestingly, the only individual trait to present any effect in this study was source-language proficiency, which was linked to higher levels of translation adequacy – an expected result.

These findings indicate that the factors that contribute to higher product quality in post-editing may not be as straightforward as we might be inclined to think. It seems that spending long intervals of time pondering on editing alternatives does not necessarily produce desired results. This raises questions about what could be behind the efficacy of a quick editing behaviour. Here, studies in decision-making are able to provide some answers. Hogarth (2012) posits, for example, that when a task is complex and intuitive decisions might involve a medium to low risk of error (the likely case of most qualified post-editors), acting by intuition might be more effective than acting analytically. As intuitive decisions by definition are not expected to require much thinking time, it was hypothesised that the positive effect of quick edits observed in the study could be connected to the benefits of intuition and automatic processing.

Indeed, Hogarth (2012: 80) suggests that "people need to be more aware of how often they allow themselves to take decisions automatically". In my recent work, this is argued as being a potentially central factor in explaining successful behaviour in post-editing. It will be interesting to see how future research linking post-editing process and product might pan out. Naturally, many aspects surrounding the use of MT in the human translation process remain unclear, but it seems safe to conclude that whatever the uncertainties of post-editing require a different skill-set from translators (see Pym 2013; Alonso and Calvo 2015) and perhaps a new approach to traditional definitions of expertise and effective behaviour.

This summary is based on a study conducted as part of the author’s PhD project. Special thanks go to the project supervisors, Dr Francis Jones, Dr Michael Jin and Dr Yaita Chen, to the research participants, and to the School of Modern Languages at Newcastle University, for funding the research.

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**Past TS Events**

**Conference report: Linguistic and Cultural Representation in Audiovisual Translation. Rome, Italy. 11-13 February 2016**

The conference, jointly organised by the universities of Roma Sapienza and Roma Tre in the person of colleagues Irene Ranzato, Monika Wozniak and Serenella Zanotti, gathered a network of international scholars studying the role of audiovisual products and audiovisual translation in transferring languages and cultures. Linguistic-cultural representation and intercultural transfer through translation were the focus of an intense two and a half days of paper presentations and Q&A sessions around the topic of audiovisuals. Indeed, representation was central to all four keynote lectures although from different angles: translational technological (Chaume), linguistic and translation theoretical (Pavesi), cultural pragmatic (Guillot) and socio-cultural, looking at the impact of representation when it becomes misrepresentation as per censorship (Díaz-Cintas).

Frederic Chaume (University Jaume I) presented state-of-the-art practices in dubbing that are supported by ever-changing digital technology and discussed their impact on audiences’ experience of audiovisual culture. Maria Pavesi (University of Pavia) addressed the issue of linguistic and cultural representation through an in-depth analysis of phraseology and the principle of conventionalization in language as a result of the dubbing process. Marie-Noelle Guillot (University of East Anglia) focused on the transfer of communication dynamics in both subtitling and dubbing, pointing to implications for the study of cross-cultural pragmatics and filmic representation. Jorge Díaz-Cintas (University College London) took the audience on a fascinating trip through the history of censorship in the film dubbing industry in Spain between the 1930s and the 1970s, opening up the ground for discussion about current practices of translation and manipulation.

The range of topics dealt with was huge, with notable papers by young scholars who examined brand-new audiovisual products and practices (see for example, Giuseppe De Bonis on the adaptation of the multilingual TV series Touch, or Miquel Pujol on the migration of characters from film to videogames in The Lord of the Rings). These are new forms of representation, experimenting with audiovisual codes in a way that new analytical tools need be developed to make full sense of what is going on culturally and semiotically (as in Carol O’Sullivan’s contribution on film paratexts).

Some papers were more directly concerned with the issue of lingua-cultural transfer when exporting local cultures (e.g. Bonsignori, Bruti, Sandrelli on the translation of Paolo Virzì’s film dialogues, and David Katan on renditions of culture-bound associations in subtitled British comedy).

An entire session was centred on audience reception across countries, presenting innovative cross-national research (as done by Elena Di Giovanni and Pablo Romero Fresco, or Elisa Perego).

The conference really stimulated discussion, posing many challenges for professional translators, as remarked by Delia Chiaro in her closing comments, and left delegates with lots of ideas for further research. Q&A sessions continued as more relaxed conversations during the reception on the first night of the conference at the Associazione Operatori Culturali Flaminia 58 amidst the atmospheric setting of the artwork on display in the gallery and in the pergola and during the conference dinner not far from the grand Piazza del Popolo.

I look forward to reading the publication that will come out of the conference, about which I trust the conveners will give more detailed information in due course. While we wait for that, some of the research presented at the conference can be found here: [http://riviste.unimi.it/index.php/AMonline/issue/view/888/showToc](http://riviste.unimi.it/index.php/AMonline/issue/view/888/showToc)
Conference report: *Inspirations for Translation Pedagogy. 1st CTER Congress. Cracow, Poland. 14-16 March 2016*

On 14-16 March 2016 Cracow, Poland played host to *Inspirations for Translation Pedagogy*, the first in a series of tri-annual conferences to be organised by the Consortium for Translation Education Research (CTER) in association with the two local universities: the Jagiellonian University and the Pedagogical University of Cracow. The event also received official endorsement from the European Society for Translation Studies (EST).

CTER is a non-profit organisation established to consolidate the experience and achievements of individuals and institutions that focus on translator education. It aims to elevate the academic status of Translation Studies in the area of Translation Pedagogy from a marginalized position to that of a fully professional and academically acknowledged field.

The conference was held at Przegorzały Guesthouse of the Jagiellonian University, a magnificent castle complex set on top of a hill overlooking the Vistula river, and located beautifully on the edge of the picturesque Wolski Forest, only 5 km from the city centre, from which the participants were bussed daily to the conference venue and back.

The event gathered 67 specialists representing 31 institutions from the field of Translation Pedagogy and professional translators. A total of 56 speakers delivered conference papers, through which they shared expertise and research results in the subject area, reflected on the findings and shared inspirations with a view to shaping the path of future development for Translation Pedagogy as well as seeking effective classroom solutions with which to facilitate translator training.

The 1st CTER Congress focused on a broad spectrum of topics in Translation Pedagogy, including issues relating to the educational stakeholders, teaching content and methodology involved in the process of translator education. Overall, the papers delivered fell into 11 thematic strands, comprising:

- Methodology of Teaching Translation
- Curricula in Contexts
- Technology in Translation
- Audio-Visual Translation (AVT)
- Professional Issues
- Special Needs
- Specialised Translation & Terminology
- Directionality & Multilingualism
- Interpreting
- Literature

The opening ceremony was led by the host of the event, CTER President Prof. Maria Piotrowska from the Pedagogical University of Cracow.

The two keynote speakers invited to the conference were EST President Prof. Anthony Pym from Rovira i Virgili University in Tarragona, Spain and Prof. Christina Schäffner from Aston University in Birmingham, UK. On the first conference day, Anthony Pym delivered his plenary lecture entitled *Teaching what you don't know: the challenge of future technologies*, in which he discussed the challenges faced by Translation Pedagogy in an era of dynamic change to both professional practices and the entire translation job market.

The day ended with the first general meeting of CTER members and member candidates, who discussed issues related to CTER-organised workshops for translator trainers to date, ongoing and future CTER research projects, updates to the CTER website, and the establishment of a new academic journal devoted to translator education. The meeting peaked with CTER presidential elections, in the course of which Maria Piotrowska was elected by a unanimous vote for a second term of office.
The second conference day began with Christina Schaffner’s plenary lecture entitled *An integrated approach to translator education: didactic challenges*, in which she tackled the aims of translator training, curriculum design, university translation programmes, methodological approaches and learning outcomes of contemporary Translation Pedagogy in response to changes which the translation industry is undergoing today.

The highlight of the evening social programme on the second conference day was the official conference dinner, held at Wierzynek Restaurant in the Main Square – the very heart of the city. As legend has it, in 1364 the interior of the lavishly decorated restaurant, owned by the well-respected Cracovian merchant Nicholas Wierzynek the Younger, hosted a historic feast held by Polish King Casmir the Great for European monarchs gathered in the city for – quite notably – the Congress of Cracow. As Polish chronicler Jan Długosz reports, the feast lasted 21 days and was an extraordinary manifestation of Polish hospitality.

The last conference day’s parallel sessions were rounded up by Maria Piotrowska, who pondered on the realities of contemporary Translation Pedagogy in the closing speech under the title of ‘Ghosts in the classroom’ or ‘self-reflecting semi-professionals’. How innovative are we in Translation Pedagogy?

As the 1st CTER Congress turned out to be a success, we are already looking forward to the second edition, to be held in March 2017. See you in Cracow, again.

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**Event report - Recipients of EST Event Grant 2016: Unlimited! Accessible live events. Antwerp, Belgium. 29 April 2016**

On 29 April 2016 the Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies research group (TricS) of the Department of Applied Linguistics/Translators & Interpreters of the University of Antwerp, organised Unlimited!, the first symposium on accessible live events, for which it received the EST TS Events grant.

The symposium took place at the beautiful old - but accessible - Antwerp City Campus and counted some 85 participants. Since this was the first symposium in what now seems set to become a biennial event, we decided to have no parallel sessions but to organise one plenary session, allotting the 18 speakers a maximum of 15 minutes. This worked out fine and the discussion was very lively. Two Flemish and international SLI interpreters also allowed the Deaf speakers and members of the audience to participate and all speakers were asked to audio describe their Powerpoint presentations. There were four subsequent sessions altogether on:

- All-in design for live events
- Accessibility for the Deaf and hard of hearing
- Audio description for theatre and opera
- Audio description for live events: beyond the classics

The day was long but also invigorating and it was great to hear about all the new research initiatives and practices being developed all over Europe and beyond. The symposium was attended by academics, practitioners (from theatres, opera houses, cultural centres etc.) and user organisations. As one of the participants put it: "There was a real buzz about the event".
The programme, abstracts and Powerpoint presentations, as well a photos, can be consulted online at https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/rg/translation-interpreting/news-and-events/unlimited/

You are all cordially invited to Unlimited 2, which will take place at the Autonomous University of Barcelona in 2018.

Aline Remael
University of Antwerp

Conference report: Creativity in Translation/Interpretation and Interpreter/Translator Training. Naples, Italy. 5-6 May 2016

The 4th T & R Forum (Theories & Realities in Translation & wRiting) entitled “Creativity in Translation/Interpretation and Interpreter/Translator Training” was held on 5-6 May 2016 at the University of Naples “Suor Orsola Benincasa” in Naples, Italy. The conference aimed to initiate and facilitate a rich international discussion on translation and interpreting in two languages, English and French, fashioned for both academics and professionals. It brought together experts, practitioners and academics from a broad spectrum of subfields within translation studies representative of diverse international cultures, contexts and, ultimately, languages. The inclusivity and comprehensive nature of the 4th T & R Forum is encapsulated in the members of the International Scientific Committee of the conference: Henri Bloemen (KU Leuven), Emine Böğenç Demirel (Yildiz Technical University), Mariagrazia De Meo (University of Salerno), Emilia Di Martino (University of Naples “Suor Orsola Benincasa”), Jean-Yves Le Disez (CRBC-UBO), Fabio Regattin (University of Bologna), Winibert Segers (KU Leuven), and Joanna Thornborrow (ERLA-HCTI-UBO).

The conference was inaugurated on the morning of 5 May with a welcome address, followed by a keynote lecture delivered in the picturesque Sala degli Angeli by Jean Talon Sampieri. Jean Talon is the author, with Gianni Celati, of a splendid translation of Ailleur by Henri Michaux, and he is also the director, with Ermanno Cavazzoni, of the book series Compagnia Extra at Quodlibet. The plenary started with a reflection on the beautiful metaphor of translation as play to delve into the meaningfulness of the phonic substance, thus suggesting how crucial it is to educate the translator’s inner ear on the importance of reading aloud to make the intensity of words resonate.

The concurrent talks that constituted the morning sessions on the first day encouraged audiences to reflect on a broad range of aspects of translation that coalesced around the notion of creativity. The first three sessions uncovered captivating features in and of translation including censorship, professional practice and sociocultural diversity. The speakers of one of the three subsequent sessions, entitled “Translation History, Teaching Translation and Creativity”, shed light on practical applications of translation instruction, highlighting new approaches to the instruction of translation and their outcomes on translators-in-training.

The afternoon sessions were delivered in English, French and Italian, and covered matters concerning audiovisual translation (AVT), English for Specific Purposes (ESP), and literary translation, among others. A session on AVT began with David Katan’s presentation of an experimental study that revealed audience preference for on-screen pop ups, which add extra, often humorous, information, over subtitles alone. In the same session, Marco Conti presented his experience as a live surtitler for the opera, and Angela Diadori explored phonological creativity in the translation of proper names in Krosmaster cards. The session closed with Selahattin Karagöz, who explored non-linear narrative featured in video games.
A subsequent session provided nuanced understandings of literary translation. The session included both an in-depth discussion of Michael Hamburger’s translation and writing (Dora Rusciano) and a talk on challenges and solutions in the translation of Caryl Phillips (Carla Tempestoso). Andrew Rothwell discussed the use of Computer-assisted Translation (CAT) to aid in the translation of Émile Zola’s *La Joie de vivre*, and memorably noted how these tools were used to reveal the sweeping “unmentionables” in a British Victorian translation of the work. Finally, Natalia Rulyova discussed Joseph Brodsky’s self- and collaborative translation, lucidly depicting the ways in which he borrowed and manipulated different translator’s versions to construct his own text.

Among the presentations in French, Françoise Wuilmart, Professeur émérite de l’ISTI/ULB, delivered a beautiful talk on *Le Kairos de la re-création*. The second day began with a keynote speech by Michael Cronin, whose talk was entitled *Translation and Sustainability in the age of the anthropocene*. Cronin critically questioned the impact on translation of what it means to be human today. He contested any oversight of the monumental effects of translation on society and called for an expansion of translation and, specifically, collaborative translation and intersemiotic translation to meet the challenges of modern times.

The morning and the afternoon sessions on the second day of the conference were extremely rich, with insightful and thought-provoking talks on language variation and poetry reading, among other themes and topics.

During the afternoon guest event, poet Roger McGough read some of his poems along with Franco Nasi, his Italian translator. He ‘performed’ these poems, acting different roles and emphasizing central points through modulation of his voice, pauses, and alternation of faster and slower speech. Melancholy alternated with humour as the themes of Life, Death, human relationships, aging, and father-son relationships that pervade his poetry deeply touched the lucky participants’ hearts.

With approximately 90 contributions divided among three plenary talks and 24 parallel sessions, the 4th T & R Forum provided the remarkable opportunity for audiences to survey and engage in a wide array of features, topics, languages, cultures and contexts. Creativity was the common thread that ingeniously bound these variegated, enlightening insights on translation and interpreting that the conference created. The 5th T & R Forum will be held in Antwerp on 31 May and 1 June 2018 on the theme Écrire, traduire le voyage / Writing, translating travel.

Thessaloniki, Greece. 12-15 May 2016

The 13th Thessaloniki International Book Fair hosted, for the first time, a festival dedicated to Translation: *Babel-the world of Translation: Foreign Literature and Translation Festival*, thanks to the cooperation of university translation departments and translators’/interpreters’ associations. Within this framework and upon the endorsement of the *Hellenic Society for Translation Studies* (EEM), following an initiative by Dr. Anthi Wiedenmayer, Executive Board Member of EEM, “Translators’ Corner” showcased a comprehensive view of translation-related activities in Greece and welcomed
visitors interested in translation. It had more than 25 events covering areas such as drama translation, literary translation, bilingual publications, subtitling and dubbing, transcreation, interpreting and sign-language interpreting, the relation between the translator, the editor and the publisher, and including presentations of university translation programmes, presentations of translated works, interactive workshops, masterclasses, a translation slam, interviews with translation scholars and professionals.

This first-time synergetic symbiosis met with great success and we hope to establish "Translators' Corner" as a fixed event in the future.

Participating universities: Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Ionian University in Corfu, Kapodistrian University of Athens. Participating professional associations: Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University (ΠΕΕΜΠΠΙ), Panhellenic Association of Translators (ΠΕΜ), Hellenic Association of Conference Interpreters (ΣΥΔΙΣΕ).

Translator, English culture expert Hilsky wins Czech Mind award

Prague, Oct 12 2015 (CTK) - The Czech Mind national prize, which the government annually bestows on an outstanding academic, will go to Professor Martin Hilsky, a translator and expert in William Shakespeare's work, this year, the cabinet decided yesterday. Hilsky was nominated for the prize by the Government Council for Research, Development and Innovations in early September. Hilsky, 72, has translated the whole work of Shakespeare, including all his plays and Sonnets, into Czech. In 2001, he was granted honorary membership of the Order of the British Empire for his contribution to spreading English literature in the Czech Republic. In 2011, the president decorated Hilsky with a Medal of Merit in the fields of culture and education. In the same year, Hilsky won a State Prize for his achievements as a translator. Hilsky teaches English language at the Faculty of Arts of Prague's Charles University, and at the same faculty of the South Bohemian University in Ceske Budejovice. In the past, he also worked at universities in Britain and the USA. The Czech Mind (Ceska hlava) national prize is the country's highest decoration for academics. Carrying a financial award of one million crowns, it has been bestowed for extraordinary life achievements in the area of research, development and innovation. It has been awarded since 2002. Its previous winners include the late world-renowned chemist Antonin Holy and oncologist Pavel Klener. ($1=23.856 crowns).

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TS initiatives

Research Summer Schools


The PhD Summer School is organized by the Department of Translation, Interpreting and East Asian Studies, and it will be held at the Faculty of Translation and Interpreting (UAB). This week-long summer school aims at promoting quality research by encouraging the exchange of ideas and experiences among young researchers and providing a forum within which students and lecturers can share interests and experiences. The PhD Summer School offers seminars, workshops and tutorials with internationally renowned scholars. It is open to postgraduate students from all over the world seeking to further their studies at MA, PhD or postdoctoral level. More information: http://jornades.uab.cat/escola_doctorat/en. Languages: Catalan, Spanish and English. For further information, please contact the PhD Summer School Coordinator: Dr. Blai Guarné (doctorat.traduccio@uab.cat).


Basic activities of the Summer School include a critical discussion of most current approaches to translation theory; paying particular attention to the contemporary research of literary and non-literary works in a historical perspective; a presentation and critical discussion of different methodological approaches in TS, focusing in particular on researching translation from the perspective of historical and sociological studies or through the use of ethnographic and corpus studies approaches; a series of lectures by the guest professor; teacher-training in the field of translator training; tutorials for the doctoral students and young researchers; a graduate conference; a possibility of publication.

For further information, please visit the website: http://www.prevajalstvo.net/doctoral-summer-school
Edinburgh Interpreting Research Summer School (EIRSS). 4-8 July 2016. Heriot-Watt University, UK.

EIRSS was launched in 2013 and was the first ever initiative of its kind. It is designed to offer intensive research training for existing and future scholars in any field of interpreting.

Relevant to researchers interested in Conference Interpreting (CI) and Public Service Interpreting (PSI) alike, for both spoken and signed languages, EIRSS includes lectures on the state of the art in CI and PSI research, seminars, participants’ presentations of their own research and a round-table discussion. Suggested reading lists and other materials for personal study are provided.

The five-day programme includes guest lectures from world-leading figures in interpreting research. We are delighted to have Daniel Gile as our guest lecturer again this year. Professor Gile was also our guest lecturer in the inaugural EIRSS in 2013. We were also honoured to have Cecilia Wadensjö, Barbara Moser-Mercer and Franz Pöchhacker as guest lecturers in past years. The programme also includes lectures and seminars by Heriot-Watt academics and research managers. Participants also plan to network with world-renowned researchers in the field of interpreting as well as the chance to showcase individual projects and receive feedback from the expert staff in LINCS.

http://www.hw.ac.uk/schools/management-languages/departments/languages-intercultural-studies/eirss-2016.htm

7th IATI International Translation Summer School. SummerTrans VII: Translation Quality Meets Translation Competence. 11 – 20 July 2016, University of Innsbruck, Austria.

Hosted by the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Innsbruck under the patronage of the IATI (International Academy for Translation and Interpreting), SummerTrans VII offers cutting-edge courses and workshops aimed at advance participants’ theoretical knowledge and practical skills in translation and interpreting. Participants can choose from a wide range of courses and thus design their own individual programmes. Topics include: machine translation, pre- and post-editing, specialised translation, terminology management, localisation, subtitling, dubbing, literary translation, translation project management, as well as interpreting in times of English as lingua franca.

SummerTrans VII addresses anyone with a professional or personal interest in translation and interpreting:

- **professional translators and interpreters**, who want to learn about new theoretical approaches and reflect on their professional work as well as to get hands-on training in modern translation technology and translation types;
- **students** in the field of translation and interpreting, who want to attend courses of their choice in order to obtain credit points transferable to their home institutions;
- **aspiring translation scholars** who want to present their own doctoral or postdoctoral research at the PhD School; this is a superb opportunity to receive valuable feedback, to discuss translation theories and approaches with renowned scholars, and to connect with the international scientific community in your field of study.

More information and registration: http://translation.ubk.ac.at/summertrans


Basic activities and components of the Summer Session:

1. **Public Lectures** by the CETRA Professor on key topics. A preliminary reading list will be furnished and all topics are to be further developed in discussions.
2. **Theoretical-methodological seminars** given by the CETRA staff. Basic reading materials will be made available in advance.
3. **Tutorials**: individual discussions of participants’ research with the CETRA Professor and the CETRA staff.
4. **Students’ papers**: presentation of participants’ individual research projects followed by open discussion.
5. **Publication**: each participant is invited to submit an article based on their presentation, to be refereed and published on the CETRA website and possibly, as a book chapter.

For further information, please contact Steven Dewallens: cetra@kuleuven.be or visit the website: http://www.arts.kuleuven.be/cetra

Fourth Summer School for Translation Studies (SSTSA) in Africa. Translating and Interpreting in Developing Contexts. 29 August-2 September 2016. University of Nairobi, Kenya.

The departments of Linguistics and Language Practice at the University of the Free State and of Afrikaans and Dutch at the University of Stellenbosch and the Centre for Translation and Interpretation at the University of Nairobi, in cooperation with IATIS, present the Fourth Summer School for Translation Studies (SSTSA) in Africa from 29 August to 2 September 2016. The hosts are the University of Nairobi in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Summer School is intended for doctoral/master’s students and/or lecturers in translation/interpreting studies and intercultural communication from all over Africa with the aim of working towards an African research agenda for translation studies. The Summer School features lectures, tutorials, and conference presentations under the guidance of prominent scholars in Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication. For 2016, Dr Carmen Delgado Luchner from the University of Geneva will be the keynote speaker, addressing the following topics:

- Potential synergies between sociology, development anthropology and interpreting studies: How Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan can help us understand interpreting in development contexts
- Modelling interpreter training as a development project: North-South cooperation between universities and international organisations in the domain of conference interpreting

This year’s event will also host the official launch of the Association for Translation Studies in Africa (ATSA) and its first general meeting. For detailed information and registration forms, visit the website of the Summer School at: http://humanities.ufs.ac.za/dl/Userfiles/Documents/00003/2286_eng.pdf
# Upcoming TS conferences

This list is based on the EST list of conferences [http://isg.urv.es/conferences/index.html](http://isg.urv.es/conferences/index.html).

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<td>6/6/2016</td>
<td>Culture in Transfer: Translation and Transcultural Communication</td>
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<td>Au cœur de la traductologie : hommage à Michel Ballard</td>
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<td>6/9/2016</td>
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<td>6/9/2016</td>
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<td>Audiovisual translation: dubbing and subtitling in the central European context?</td>
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<td>Migrations, Translations, Transformations MLA International Symposia: Translating the Humanities</td>
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<td>Pioneer Translators and Translations in History, a session at the MLA conference</td>
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<td>6/23/2016</td>
<td>Other Europes: Migrations, Translations, Transformations; MLA International Symposia: Translating the Humanities</td>
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<td>6/24/2016</td>
<td>11th Conference on Legal Translation, Court Interpreting and Comparative Legilinguistics</td>
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<td>The (politics of) translation (of politics)</td>
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<td>Languages of the Book. SHARP (Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing) conference 2016</td>
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<td>9/20/2016</td>
<td>Brazilian Translation Forum and International Translation Forum – Traditions and Innovation</td>
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<td>9/21/2016</td>
<td>4th International Conference on Theoretical and Applied Linguistics: Panel Translation and Interpretation Studies: Converging worlds</td>
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<td>The 7th Asian Translation Traditions Conference. Shifting Powers: The Ethics of Translation in a transforming Asia</td>
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<td>9/29/2016</td>
<td>Translation and the &quot;Third Reich&quot; II. Historiographic Challenges and Approaches</td>
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<td>XIII Congreso Internacional de Traducción, Texto e Interferencias:</td>
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<td>Collocations and Discourse Traditions. Intra-linguistic, Cross-linguistic and Translational Approaches</td>
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<td>10/7/2016</td>
<td>Crossing the Borders: Anglo-Russian Contact Zones, 1880s-1940s</td>
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<td>Translation and the Creative Industries</td>
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<td>10/10/2016</td>
<td>2nd International T3L Conference: Tradumatics, Translation Technologies &amp; Localisation “Translators and machine translation”</td>
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<td>10/13/2016</td>
<td>Transmediations! Communication across Media Borders</td>
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<td>Les traducteurs de bande dessinée</td>
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<td>CERVANTES, SHAKESPEARE, AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF DRAMA; Panel on drama translation</td>
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<td>10/20/2016</td>
<td>Scandinavia: Scandinavian Literature in Italian and German Translation, 1918-1945</td>
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<td>iMT Workshop - Interacting with Machine Translation. AMTA 2016 Conference</td>
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<td>From Legal Translation to Jurilinguistics: Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Study of Language and Law</td>
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<td>Valencia/Napoli Colloquium on Gender and Translation (1st edition) - Translating for Sexual Equality</td>
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<td>Translating Europe Forum 2016</td>
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<td>10/28/2016</td>
<td>FIFTH ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM ON TRANSLATION AND INTERCULTURAL STUDIES</td>
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<td>11/2/2016</td>
<td>Annual Conference of the American Translators Association ATA</td>
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<td>11/3/2016</td>
<td>The 8th Asian Translation Traditions Conference at SOAS Conflicting Ideologies and Cultural Mediation – Hearing, Interpreting, Translating Global Voices</td>
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<td>11/3/2016</td>
<td>Corps et traduction, corps en traduction</td>
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<td>11/3/2016</td>
<td>The II International Conference on Translation, Ideology and Gender “In Sickness and in Health”</td>
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<td>Translation and Interpreting: Learning beyond the comfort zone. 16th Annual Portsmouth Translation Conference</td>
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<td>CRLCC INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE AND CULTURE CONTACT</td>
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<td>11/23/2016</td>
<td>III Jornadas internacionales sobre Historia de la traducción no literaria: Las editoriales/imprentas españolas y las obras traducidas del francés (hasta 1900)</td>
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<td>Translation Landscapes</td>
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<td>12/1/2016</td>
<td>Translation in Antiquity, Translating Antiquity: Methods and Practices</td>
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<td>De Babel à Google Traduction : la traduction et l’interprétation, un pont entre les peuples Xe Colloque sur la traduction, la terminologie et l’interprétation Cuba-Québec</td>
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<td>12/12/2016</td>
<td>12th International Postgraduate Conference in Translation and Interpreting: Cutting New Paths in Translation and Interpreting</td>
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<td>Translation and the Division of Labor. US Proposed panel for the 2017 Modern Language Association Annual Convention</td>
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<td>Retranslation in Context III. An international conference on retranslation</td>
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<td>What Grammar Should Be Taught to Translators-to-be?</td>
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<td>MultiMedialecTranslation 7 – Dialect translation in multimedia</td>
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<td>Conflicting Ideologies and Cultural Mediation – Hearing, Interpreting, Translating Global Voices</td>
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<td>8/3/2017</td>
<td>FIT World Congress: Disruption and Diversification</td>
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New Publications

**Books**

- *The Sign Language Interpreting Studies Reader*  
  Edited by Cynthia B. Roy and Jemina Napier

- *Current Approaches to Business and Institutional Translation*  
  By: Daniel Gallego-Hernández (ed.)

- *Herramientas y técnicas para la traducción inglés-español: los textos literarios*  
  By: Juan Pedro Rica Peromingo & Jorge Braga Rier

- *Translation and the Making of Modern Russian Literature*  
  By: Brian James Baer

- *Rereading Schleiermacher: Translation, Cognition and Culture*  
  By: Teresa Seruya & José Miranda Justo (eds.)

- *Historiografía de la traducción en el espacio ibérico. Textos contemporáneos*  
  By: Pilar Ordóñez López & José Antonio Sabio Pinilla

- *Translators Writing, Writing Translators*  
  By: Françoise Massardier-Kenney, Maria Tymoczko & Brian James Baer

- *Translating and Interpreting Healthcare Discourses/ Traducir e interpretar en el ámbito sanitario*  
  By: María-José Varela Salinas & Bernd Meyer (eds.)
Aspects of Specialised Translation
By: María del Carmen Balbuena Torezano & Ángeles García Calderón (eds.)

L’Art de la traduction
By: Julie Sauvage & Adriana Serban

Motherless Tongues: The Insurgency of Language amid Wars of Translation
By: Vicente L. Rafael

From the Lab to the Classroom and Back Again
Perspectives on Translation and Interpreting Training
By: Celia Martín de León & Víctor González-Ruiz (eds.)

Literary Translation
By: Chantal Wright

Aspectos lingüísticos y técnicos de la traducción audiovisual (TAV)
By: Rica Peromimo & Juan Pedro

Herramientas tecnológicas para traductores
By: Antoni Oliver

New Directions in Empirical Translation Process Research
By: Michael Carl, Srinivas Bangalore & Moritz Schaeffer (eds.)

Memes of Translation: The spread of ideas in translation theory (Revised edition)
By: Andrew Chesterman
(Re)visiting Translation. Linguistic and Cultural Issues across Genres
By: Paola Attolino, Linda Barone, Mikaela Cordisco & Mariagrazia De Meo (eds.)

Aptitude for Interpreting
By: Franz Pöchhacker & Minhua Liu

TS Journals

Cadernos de Tradução

Edição especial: Estudos da Tradução e da Interpretação de Línguas de Sinais

Edited by Carlos Henrique Rodrigues and Ronice Muller de Cadros

O periódico apresenta mais um volume especial reunindo pesquisas que abordam a tradução e/ou a interpretação de línguas de sinais. Essa edição da Revista está em consonância com a série de acontecimentos, vivenciados nas últimas décadas, que impactaram o reconhecimento linguístico, político e social das línguas de sinais e, por sua vez, aqueceram a proliferação de pesquisas na área.

Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation

Towards a Genetics of Translation

Edited by Anthony Cordingley & Chiara Montini
Vol 14, 2015

Genetic translation studies draws on the French school of critique génétique, which developed a methodology for studying the drafts, manuscripts and other working documents (avant-textes) of modern literary works with the aim of revealing the complexity of the creative processes engaged in their production.

Revista Tradumàtica

Norms and standards in the translation industry

Edited by Celia Rico Pérez, Willem Stoeller
No 13, 2015

La indústria de la traducción i la localització està guiada per estàndards fixats per experts que representen els agents venedors de traducció, els compradors, els clients, les associacions, els usuaris i els reguladors. Aquest número especial de Tradumàtica, coeditat per Willem Stoeller i Celia Rico, inclou contribucions d’alguns d’aquests experts i proposa un acostament als estàndards de traducció i de localització.

inTRAlinea

Special Issue: New Insights into Specialised Translation

Edited by Daniel Gallego-Hernández
2015

The aim of this special issue is to contribute to the development of research on business translation by bringing together a series of contributions whose central axis is business and institutional translation.

The Journal of Specialised Translation

The translation profession: centres and peripheries

Edited by Helle V. Dam and Kaisa Koskinen
Issue 25, 2016

The point of departure for this special issue of Jostrans is that translation constitutes an entity of practice that is sufficiently stable to be identified, defined and delimited from other entities of practice, but also that its
boundaries are porous and unstable and that the people and artefacts that inhabit it, its agents, are in constant movement between its centre and peripheries. Against this backdrop and departing from various vantage points, the contributors and editors of the special issue explore the topology of this entity, here referred to as the translation profession following current usage in the field, focusing on its centre-periphery relations and the way these relations develop over time and currently seem to be developing.

The special issue is rooted in the sociology of translation, and key topics analysed and discussed by authors and editors include: the location of different translation agents (e.g. business and literary translators, freelance and in-house translators, post-editors, multilingual communication specialists, amateur translators) on the profession’s centre-periphery continuum; professionalisation processes in the field of translation and threats to professional status; the role and implication of translation technologies and non-professional translators; naming conventions in the field of translation; the boundaries of the profession and boundary work that both professionals and academics engage in.

**Perspectives: Studies in Translatology**

*Special Issue: Ideology, Censorship and Translation Across Genres: Past and Present*

Edited by Martin McLaughlin, Javier Muñoz-Basols
Volume 24, Issue 1, 2016

History demonstrates that ideology and censorship are two concepts that appear to be inextricably linked to the translation process. Who translates, under what circumstances, and for what purposes are only some of the questions that come to mind as we attempt to examine the activity of translation, cognizant of the notion that “the ideology of a translation resides not simply in the text translated, but in the voicing and stance of the translator, and in its relevance to the receiving audience” (Tymoczko 2003, p. 183)

**Mutatis mutandis**

*Traducción, Género e Identidad*

Edited by Paula Andrea Montoya
Vol. 8, núm. 2, 2015

Grupo de Investigación en Traductología, Universidad de Antioquia
¿Representa hoy la traducción un espacio privilegiado para ampliar la discusión en torno a la construcción y metamorfosis de las identidades?

**Mutatis mutandis**

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The *Newsletter* reports on research events and presents suggestions on EST matters and research issues. All comments and suggestions from readers are welcome. All correspondence relating to the Newsletter should be sent to: [secretarygeneralEST@gmail.com](mailto:secretarygeneralEST@gmail.com).

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